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State John W. Foster, Senator T. E. Burton, Congressman Richard Bartholdt, Congressman James L. Slayden, Hon. James Brown Scott, Hon. William C. Dennis, Hon. Huntington Wilson, Hon. John Barrett, President Ira Remsen, President F. W. Boatwright, President E. D. Warfield, President S. P. Brooks, President Isaac Sharpless, President S. C. Mitchell, President E. A. Noble, Dean E. H. Griffin, Dean Henry Wade Rogers, Professor William I. Hull, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Mayor of Baltimore, the Bishop of Maryland, Edwin D. Mead, Hamilton Holt, the two distinguished foreign guests, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Senator La Fontaine, and others. When was such an array of eminent men ever before gathered in support of the greatest of all reforms before the world?

We do not remember any peace congress, either national or international, in which the general interest was deeper or more continuously sustained. The audiences were large and followed the addresses with the closest attention and sympathy.

Most of the phases of the peace question usually discussed in peace gatherings came in for their share of consideration, but the subject which dominated the Congress, and to which the speakers returned again and again, was that of the treaty of unlimited arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, the negotiations for which were then far advanced. There was no mistaking the temper of the Congress on this subject. Applause of the most pronounced character followed every allusion to the subject. Great interest was also awakened by the paper of Mr. James Speyer, the banker, of New York, in which he made a plea for what he called financial neutrality; that is, the refusal by neutral powers to allow loans to be made by their citizens in support of a war.

It is a great satisfaction to be able to say that the press, which may now be reckoned a part of every public gathering, reflected the thought and spirit of the Congress in a very faithful and generous way.

This Third National Congress was held, nominally at least, under the auspices of the whole group of peace societies in this country, most of which were represented in its membership. A few of the western societies sent no delegates. A step was taken by the Congress which, it is hoped, will bring all the peace organizations into greater unity and harmony and prevent the overlapping and duplication and consequent waste of effort which has come about through the organization of new societies without reference to the sphere and work of those already in the field. The name of the Congress was changed to "The American Peace Congress," to meet once in two years, as heretofore. Its Executive Committee was made permanent, authorized to add to its numbers and to represent the Congress during the intervals between its meetings. It is expected that this Executive Committee, on which will be placed representatives of all the important organizations working for world peace, will become a real national Advisory Peace Council, of which there has been so

much talk within the last two or three years. The committee has since been invited by the Mohonk Arbitration Conference to coöperate with a committee of that body, created for the same end.

The resolutions adopted by the Congress are clear, positive and strong. They cover a wide field—possibly a little too wide—and include in their scope most of the important practical phases of the peace movement as it exists at the present time. Our readers will find these resolutions in full in this paper.

The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

The unlimited treaty of arbitration, in process of negotiation between this country and Great Britain, gives promise just now to be more epoch-making than has been supposed. The draft of the treaty, drawn by Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce, has been forwarded to the British Government, and the final terms are expected soon to be agreed upon. The treaty will then be sent to the Senate for consideration and ratification.

It is important that every possible influence be brought to bear to secure its speedy approval. Though the President has taken many Senators into his confidence, it is understood that several of them are in a spirit of doubt as to how far the Government should go in agreeing to submit disputes of every class to arbitration. Letters are said to be pouring in upon Senators from certain Irish and German organizations protesting against the treaty. Letters by the thousand should go from the friends of the treaty from all parts of the country to their Senators urging ratification.

There has never been to our knowledge such an almost universal outburst of intelligent sentiment throughout the nation in favor of any other peace measure as in favor of this. The people are with the President, and the Senate should not be left in ignorance of this fact. No friend of the measure should neglect his duty at this time.

What is making the matter of such unexpected significance is the probability that both France, which has already entered the negotiations, and Germany, which has asked for information about the terms of the convention and expressed her interest, will, in all probability, either become direct parties to this treaty or join us in similar agreements of an unlimited character. Japan is also expressing her desire to be counted in. If these five great powers come to an agreement that henceforth no manner of dispute shall be allowed to lead to war among them, what can the other nations do but to speedily join the combination?

Are we indeed near the day when the system of war and armed peace is to be renounced and supplanted by an international federation in which the nations will move together in mutual respect, trust, and support, spending their substance in helping and blessing rather than in exhausting and blighting each other, as they have been so long doing? The fact that such a question is even suggested by the events of the hour is full of meaning. It will not be

long until details of what the governments are doing will be known to us all. Enough is already known to give us every large hope and to stimulate each of us to throw the full weight of his influence into the right side of the balance.

The New Massachusetts Peace Society.

"Great enthusiasm, a fine spirit of unity and a strong desire for a progressive program of work—these are the characteristics of the new Massachusetts Peace Society," writes Dr. Tryon from Boston. "The appeal to State pride, which manifests itself in anything that is historic, educational or philanthropic, is equally strong in organizing for peace. As soon as it became known that we were to have a State peace society, people began to inquire about it by letter and by telephone, and to bring to the office not only best wishes, but contributions in the form of life and sustaining memberships to support its work, and there was universal satisfaction in knowing that, although the new society was to have its own independent treasury and administration, it was to be a branch of the American Peace Society."

When the national headquarters of the American Peace Society were removed to Washington, it became clear at once that there must be a strong local organization in Massachusetts to represent the national society and to keep up the extended work which it had so long done in the old Bay State.

An Organizing Committee, consisting of Rev. S. C. Bushnell, Dr. William A. Mowry, and Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, all former members of the Board of Directors of the national society, called a meeting for organization of the Massachusetts Branch on April 27 at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club in Boston. About fifty attended the meeting. Mr. Bushnell presided. The Massachusetts Peace Society was then organized by the adoption of a constitution and the election of temporary officers.

On May 8, the first annual meeting of the Society was held in the Twentieth Century Club rooms. Mr. Bushnell again presided. By that time, owing in part to the wide publicity given by the press to the proposed organization, 340 members had been enrolled. Others have since joined. Among those who attended this meeting were some of the most prominent citizens of the Commonwealth. The enthusiasm in both cases was very marked. After the business was transacted, reports on the recent National Peace Congress at Baltimore, made by Mr. and Mrs. Mead, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews and Rev. Bradley Gilman, were listened to with great interest.

In order to show that the Society was desirous of being up with the times, it had, on the day of its organi-

zation, at the suggestion of ex-Senator John L. Harvey, of Waltham, distinctly provided in its constitution that one of its objects should be to work for the settlement of international disputes by strictly judicial proceedings; or, in other words, an international high court of justice, as well as by arbitration.

A resolution was presented by Rev. Charles F. Dole and adopted, urging that non-intervention in Mexico be the determined policy of our Government. A resolution, presented by Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the World Christian Endeavor Society, was adopted, expressing hearty approval of the initiative taken by President Taft in behalf of an unlimited treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

The officers chosen at the meeting were: Hon. Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., president; James L. Tryon, Ph.D., secretary; W. H. H. Bryant, treasurer. Twenty-two vice-presidents were chosen, including President Lowell of Harvard, Mr. Samuel Bowles of the *Springfield Republican*, Hon. Samuel J. Elder, Bishop Lawrence, Dr. Mann, of Trinity Church, Boston, and other prominent men and women of the State. A Board of Directors of eighteen members was chosen, among whom are a number of men and women formerly members of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society.

The Massachusetts Branch has certainly made a most encouraging beginning and gives promise of becoming at once one of the leading, if not the leading one, of the nineteen Branches of the American Peace Society.

We are glad to record in this connection that a Georgia State Peace Society has just been organized at Atlanta, details of which will be given in our next issue.

Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The eighty-third annual business meeting of the American Peace Society was held in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Thursday, May 4, at 4.30 p. m.

The president, Senator Theodore E. Burton, was in the chair.

Dr. James L. Tryon was chosen recording secretary for the meeting.

By unanimous consent the reading of the records of the last annual meeting was dispensed with.

The report of the treasurer, Francis B. Sears, of Boston, for the year 1910-'11 was read and accepted. It showed that the total receipts for the year, including the balance from the previous year, had been \$19,626.93, and that the expenditures had been \$18,324.38. It showed, further, that the net receipts, exclusive of the balance from the previous year, had been \$5,002.82 less than the total expenditures.

The report of the auditor was read and accepted.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was presented by Secretary Trueblood. The report, which showed that the year had been one of enlarged activities